



**FURNITURE WAREHOUSE**


**N. SWAGER,**

**WOULD** call the attention of the people of Janesville, Rock and adjoining counties, to his increased facilities for manufacturing

**PARLOR, CHAMBER AND COMMON FURNITURE**  
which he will sell at  
Grand Rapids, Minn.

**Metalline Coffins and Cases.**  
In addition to the articles manufactured by himself he keeps largest stock of Imported Furniture, which embraces everything needed for household use, and which, as well as his own manufacture, is of the latest style and superior quality.  
Coffins, of all sizes and trimmed in every variety of style, constantly on hand.

**Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.**



I have just received a large assortment of these articles, of an improved style and perfectly new light. As many have been kept in the store for the last two or four years, much inconvenience has been experienced in sending them.

I invite an examination of all my stock, and knowing that I can give satisfaction both in quality and price, I am confident that I shall be successful in my efforts.

Bank, sign of the coffin. J. N. WAGEN.  
Jancoville, Wis. Jeldlawdm

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**The Rochester**  
**BOOT & SHOE STORE!**



SS.

ALL THE PEOPLE  
WANT TO TRAVEL  
IN THEIR BOATS.  
THOSE A LITTLE  
THE CHEAP  
ESTABLISHMENT OF




FR: EYNOL

**LET ALL PREPARE**


**W. A. I.**

**No. 4, Jackman & Smith's Block,**

Next Door to the Rock Co. Bank.  
Spildaw II



**R. W. LEWIS**

 HAS JUST RECEIVED A  
**NEW STOCK**  
Of Guns, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Flasks, Pouches,  
Caps, Powder, &c. In fact everything that appertains to  
his business. Please give a call and examine. All to  
be sold cheap.  
P. S.—The Powder is good and Flasks, Pouches, &c.,  
of the finest patterns.

Another large arrival  
OF  
**Crockery & Glassware!**  
AT  
**WHEELLOCK'S.**  
JUST received, the best stock of White Granite and  
all kinds of Crockery ever brought to this town.  
These wishing lots of three to hundred dollars, to  
retail, will do well to look here before going to Chicago,  
or Milwaukee... and house keepers and hotel keepers

who wish full sets or parts of a little abridg  
**Go to Wheelock's.**  
 Also, a large and fine assortment of various kinds of  
**HOUSE KEEPING GOODS!**  
 The best stock of Table Glass Ware in the west, Plate  
 Ware, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays of all sizes, &c.  
 Janesville, June 9th, 1851. J. B. Johnson, Jr. adnaut

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**RICE'S**  
**TEMPLE OF ART**

I HAVE fitted up a saloon in good style, upon the first floor, with a superb rocky night, on Main street, between Janesville and Jos. north of the American Hotel, where I am prepared to furnish the citizens of Janesville and vicinity with

**PICTURES**

unequaled by any ever produced in this city. If you want a picture of yourself or of others, get up in the latest style, call—no waiting. With nearly twenty years experience in the various branches of the art, I am enabled to produce the

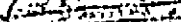
**FINEST PICTURES!!**  
Brilliant and soft in tone, with all the middle tint  
pure white and black.

No. 2.—Instructions given in the various branches,  
with the instrument in the branch. Views of Houses,  
Carriages, Machines and Residences, either in reality  
or combined with companies or Military. Can be  
taken on short notice, or taken of deceased friends or  
of availed taken at their residences.

E. H. KICE.

If of the human face lifeline,  
You want a picture very fine,  
The

The children see that lice will take,  
 As quicker than the thro you shake,  
 Gentlemen and ladies of the town,  
 With faces fair to look upon,  
 Should duplicate exchange before  
 Their eyes with lustre shines no more  
 nullidif E. B. RICK.



## S P E C T A C L E S.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a very large stock of all the different kinds of spectacles required for the various defects in eyesight, made of the best material, which will be accurately fitted to the person needing them. These glasses are mounted in every variety of style, and will be sold at the lowest prices. The attention of all who require an easy sitting and comfortable article, of a superior quality, is invited to my stock, as I can suit them in all cases.

J. A. DENNELL.  
**Great Bargains in Millinery.**  
 MRS. O'DEA is now selling her large stock of new  
 and fashionable winter hats, in Velvet, Fawn,  
 Silk, etc., at a great sacrifice. In fact, no reasonable  
 offer will be refused, as sales must be made or  
**BONNETS GIVEN AWAY!**  
 to make room for her spring goods, and ladies will find  
 every new, as handsome an assortment of millinery as  
 can be seen west of New York.

Age-Old Bonnets of her customers will be retouched and made like new, without any charge.  
Bonnets made or cut to order, and the newest models furnished for a mere nothing. Please call and see, ladies, before purchasing elsewhere.  
Warren's is in Young America block, over Herch's Clothing Store, Main street. drc2dtd.

**Wall Paper.**  
We have today received from the Mills 19 cases more of  
Wall and Walling Papers.

Our assortment of Wall Paper is complete. Prices from 60 cents to \$3 per roll. A good Extra Paper for one shilling per roll.

**Twenty Per Cent Saved**

by buying our Writing Paper and Plain Paper at us, as we are enabled to sell at old prices for cash.

invariably O. J. DRAHORN.

**PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS**



Photograph Albums

WE have just received another large invoice of  
Photograph Albums, some beautiful styles.  
Splendid  
**Photographs of Gov. Harvey,**  
with his own signature, for sale.  
J. J. DEARBORN  
**GENTLEMEN!**  
I am now opening the largest and best stock of

**Hats and Caps**  
 ever brought to Jonesville, comprising the very  
**Latest Styles and Best Materials**  
 which meet and will be sold  
**EXTREMELY LOW**  
 for the cash, at the Hat Store, West side,  
 opposite the  
**J. R. BEALE,**  
 Sole Agent.



**FURNITURE WAREHOUSE**

**N. SWAGER,**

**WOULD** call the attention of the people of James  
ville, Rock and adjoining counties, to his increas-  
ed facilities for manufacturing

which he will sell at  
**Greatly Reduced Prices.**  
In addition to the articles manufactured by himself he keeps a large stock of Imported Furniture, which embraces everything needed for household use, and which, as well as his own manufacture, is of the latest style and superior quality.  
We keep a large stock of all sizes and trimmed in every variety of style constantly on hand.  
**Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.**

I have just received a large assortment of these articles, of an improved style and perfectly air tight. As none have been kept in this city for the last three or four years, much inconvenience has been experienced in sending for them.

I invite an examination of all my stock, knowing that I can give satisfaction both in quality and price.  
Shop on Milwaukee street, second door above Central Bank, 1/2 of the coffin. N. SWAGER.  
Janewille, Wis. jcl9advim


**The Rochester**  
**BOOT & SHOE STORE!**

**LET ALL THINGS  
PREPARE TO TRAVEL**

*Put your boots  
on a Rubber  
on the way to  
the establishment of  
W. A. Rieynolds*

**W. A. RIEYNOLDS**

**No. 4, Jackman & Smith's Block,  
Next Door to the Rock Co. Bank,  
spaldwin**



**D. W. LEWIS**  
HAS JUST RECEIVED A

GUNS, Revolvers, Bowie-Knives, Flasks, Pouches, Caps, Powder, &c., in fact everything that appertains to the hunter's business. Please give a call and examine. All to be sold cheap.  
 P. S.—The Powder is good and Flasks, Pouches, &c. of the finest pattern. solidify

**Another Large Arrival**  
 OF  
**Crockery & Glassware!**  
 AT  
**WHEELOCK'S.**

JUST received the best stock of White Granite and China, all kinds of Crockery, &c. brought to this town, all these wishing sale of one or two hundred dollars, to those who wish to buy. Also, house ware brought from Chicago or Milwaukee; and house keepers and hotel keepers who wish full sets or parts of sets should

**Go to Wheelock's.**

Also, a large and fine assortment of various kinds of **HOUSE KEEPING GOODS!** such as—  
 The best Red, Marble, China, &c. brought to this town, Flasks, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays of all sizes, &c.  
 Janville, June 24th. Jeshawt

**RICE'S**  
**TEMPLE OF ART.**

I HAVE started up a Salon in good style upon the corner of First street, with a superior sky light and frescoed ceiling, where I am prepared to furnish the American, French, Italian, and English with

equaled by any ever produced in this city. If you want a pictorial record of events going up in brilliant style, call-and-entertain you warranted. With nearly every picture, we have a scene in the various branches of the art, I am enabled to produce the


**FINEST PICTURES!!**  
In brilliant and soft tone, with all the middle tints of nature white and black.

P. S.—Instructions given in the various branches, with the instrument or the brush. Views of Houses, Churches, Manufactures and Residences, either in the city or country, Engine Companies or Military Companies, or any other scene on short notice, or pictures of decorated fields or of various scenes and views.

W. D. RICE.

If of the human face Divine,  
Or the dream a very fine line,  
The Ambrosy past that Rice will take,  
Are quick than his like you shall take,  
Gentlemen and ladies of the town,  
With none take to look upon,  
Should delectate and adore,  
Their eyes with lustre shines no more

W. D. RICE.



**NOTICE.**  
THE SUBPUBLISHER has a very large stock of all the different kinds of paper required for the various purposes of the press, and is enabled to supply all defects in eye-sight, made of the best material, and which will be accurately attended to the person needing it.

of all who require an easy setting and comfortable  
tion, of a superior quality, is invited to my stock, as  
satisfactory to all concerned.

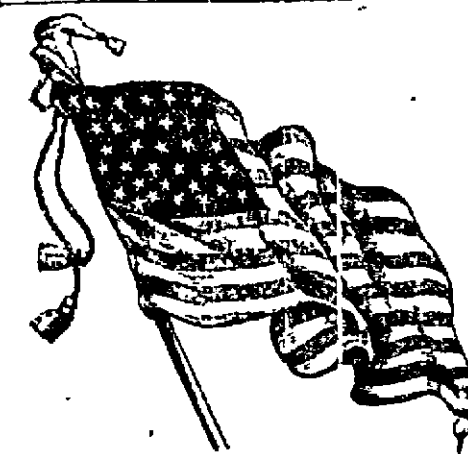
**BIG GARGAINS IN MILLINERY.**  
MRS. O'DONN is now selling her largest stock of  
and fashionable winter Hats, in Velvet, Satin,  
Silk, etc., at great sacrifice. In fact, no reasonableness  
can be expected. Refused to be undersold.

**BONNETS GIVEN AWAY!**  
No make room for her spring goods, and ladies will find as  
many as they want, for the purpose of disposing of her  
assortment of millinery as  
Old Bonnets of her customers will be returned and  
made like new, *without any charge.*  
To be made or cut to order, and the newest models  
unavailable for a more nothing. Please call and see  
Harris, before purchasing elsewhere.

100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872

**Photographic Portraits.**  
 We have just received another large invoice of  
 Photographs Albums, some beautiful styles.—  
 Splendid  
 Photographs of Gov. Harvey,  
 with his own signature, for sale,  
 at a low price.  
 O. J. DEARBORN.  
**GENTLEMEN!**  
 I am now opening the largest and best stock of  
**Hats and Caps**  
 ever brought to Jacksonville, comprising the very  
**Latest Styles and Best Materials**  
 which must and will be sold  
**EXTREMELY LOW**  
 for the cash, at the Hat Store, West side,  
 next door to  
 J. R. BEALE.





Forever float that standard true—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming over us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,  
I. C. SLOAN,  
of Rock County.

FOR SENATOR,  
WM. A. LAWRENCE.

County Ticket.

FOR SHERIFF,  
REUBEN T. PEMBER, of Johnson.

CLERK OF THE COURT,  
LEVI ALDEN, of Janesville.

REGISTER OF DEEDS,  
C. C. KEELER, of Beloit.

TREASURER,  
S. HOLDREDGE, JR., of Mazonia.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,  
JOHN R. BENNETT, of Janesville.

CLERK OF THE BOARD,  
S. L. JAMES, of Beloit.

SURVEYOR,  
S. D. LOCKE, of Janesville.

CORONER,  
S. C. BURHAM, of Janesville.

SUPERVISOR AT LARGE,  
WM. A. NORTON, of Center.

The Democratic Nomination for Congress.

The convention which nominated Col. Guppy for congress in this district, adopted the following exceedingly vague and narrow platform:

Resolved, That we unwaveringly adhere to the constitution of the United States, as well as the state of Wisconsin, and that we will unhesitatingly, at all times, both in public and private station, support the national administration in vindicating the truth of our government.

Resolved, That we pledge the nominees of this convention to a faithful support of the national administration, in all lawful measures to maintain the Union and put down the rebellion—"the shortest way under the constitution."

Resolved, That to this end, we invite for Judge Guppy "the support of all loyal citizens, without regard to past political differences."

What is "vindicating the truth of our government"? It would seem that the government has fallen so low in its reputation for veracity that it has become necessary for the democrats to support the administration in vindicating it in this respect; if the convention intended to be so understood it asserts what cannot be sustained by facts; if it does not mean this, the resolution is devoid of sense.

Possibly the wily old politicians who framed this platform made it in such a mysterious way that it could not be understood, on purpose to pretend to be saying something, while they really said nothing.

The second resolution is so carefully worded that it does not even commit the nominees of the convention in favor of prosecuting the war. The Ryan democrats do not believe any "invasion of a state," for the purpose of suppressing a rebellion, is lawful; on the other hand, the Carpenter democrats have no scruples about state lines, or the means to be used. The Ryan democrats profess to believe that the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus by the President is unconstitutional, while the Carpenter democrats are in favor of it, and quote largely from "Old Hickory" to sustain their position. The Ryan democrats believe that neither the President nor congress can constitutionally take away from the rebels their slaves as a means of weakening their power; but the Carpenter democrats have no scruples about it—would as soon confiscate a negro as a horse, if owned by a rebel. Now, to which of these branches of the democratic party does Col. Guppy belong? Is the confiscation act a lawful measure? Is the President's emancipation proclamation constitutional? We find no answer to these, or any other questions that have arisen during the progress of the rebellion, in the platform on which Col. Guppy stands. Separate him from the convention, and we should be inclined to believe him in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, since he is engaged in it himself. But even this test is not always a good one, as we have had numerous examples of men willing to accept high appointments in the army, while they do as little to hurt the enemy as possible. We do not say that Col. Guppy is one of this class, as we know nothing whatever of his sentiments; but his nomination on this equivocal platform by a convention which contained delegates who daily denounced the government for nearly every act it has done to suppress the rebellion, and whose advice, if followed, would prostrate it powerless before the rebels, does not increase our confidence in him. We would much rather hear from the nominee of the convention himself, touching the shortest and best way of suppressing the rebellion—"under the constitution"—than to take it for granted that he is "all right," because he is nominated by a party more than suspected of disloyalty to the government.

ANOTHER NEW "MONITOR" FINISHED. One of the new "Monitors," an iron-clad vessel of superior model and finish, was launched at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday amid the greatest enthusiasm. She is built upon the plan of the celebrated Monitor, and will, it is stated, prove herself not inferior to it, either in execution or value.

From the Twentieth Century.

JACINTO, Miss., Sept. 26, 1862. Well, here we are away down in Mississippi, among secedes, in earnest. We had a nice little brush with them last Friday; old soldiers say it was as hard a fight for the time it lasted as any of the war, which was about two hours, when night closed the battle. Our infantry laid all night on their arms, expecting to run the light in the morning, but when daylight came it revealed to us that the enemy had fled and left us in possession of the field, which was strewn with their dead and wounded, arms, blankets, canteens, knapsacks, and everything that could impede their flight. Our cavalry followed in hot pursuit, and found their heaviest wagons on fire, and the road again strewn with everything that impeded their flight. Our battery followed on, but could not come up in range of them, so we fell back and camped for the night.

Our number killed, wounded and missing is about four hundred and fifty, and that of the enemy is fifteen hundred. This I get from an Iowa regiment that was detailed to bury the dead. This same regiment says that in front of where our battery was planted the dead rebels lay two or three deep, and this I saw for myself, and know it to be true, for when I passed over the field the next morning, I saw horrible sights in the way of killed and wounded—some with their heads, arms, or legs shot away, and the wounded lying in all shapes, some sitting up and begging for drink, but having no water with me could give no relief. These were rebels, our wounded having been taken care of on the night of the battle. On the 21st we resumed our march back. We are now encamped in Jacinto, a little village about twenty miles from Corinth.

From the Twentieth Century.

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The country we have passed through is hilly and poor. The whole country is not worth one farm on Rock Prairie, and the inhabitants are the most shiftless of all creation. Their slaves having run away, they are left almost destitute; they will not have enough to live on this winter if the army stays here long. It cleans out the whole country in the way of cattle and forage, as everything we want has to suffer. There was a house on our march where the rebels were concealed, who fired on our pickets and shot one, but it was not long before everything in the house was confiscated, and the house itself, which was a very nice one, with all the outbuildings, was burned to the ground. That is the way the war is carried on here now, and that will win.

Yours truly, S. G. Sisson.

Annual Meeting.

The Presbyterian and Congregational General Convention of Wisconsin held its annual meeting at Beloit, commencing on the evening of Sept. 24th, and closing with the public exercises of Sabbath evening. Besides many citizens from Beloit, there were in attendance some 110 ministers and delegates. The meeting was an interesting one, and all seemed to enjoy it much. In addition to the usual business of such meetings, Mr. James W. Strong, who filled the pulpit of the Congregational church of this city during the vacation of the pastor last summer, was ordained. Rev. Mr. Strong is expecting to preach at Broadhead. Judging from his efforts here he will prove an acceptable and useful preacher.

The rebellion and the war which it has engendered, constituted a theme of much remark and interest. Many of the sons of ministers and of church members are in the army, and some have fallen upon the field. Senator Doolittle and others addressed the convention upon the state of our country. The following resolutions relating to the war were passed unanimously:

Whereas, we recognize slavery as the cause of the present gigantic rebellion against the government, therefore

Resolved, That we believe there can be no permanent peace until it is abolished. Resolved, That we hail with gratitude President Lincoln's proclamation ensuring the speedy climax of universal emancipation in all the states and parts of states in rebellion, as also the intimation that it will be his object to secure through congress at its next session the deliverance of all the oppressed of our land, and that we pledge to him and the government our sympathy and co-operation.

Resolved, That the emancipation of four millions of slaves in such a land as this, and in such embarrassments as the present rebellion imposes, is a sublime work, and we accept it as a mission from God.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with those who mourn in sad bereavement over their slain, and while we acknowledge the hand of our God as laid upon us in judgment for our sins, we will humble ourselves before Him that He need not continue our affliction, and unceasingly pray that He will forgive and heal the land.

The weather was delightful, the sessions harmonious, and the convention adjourned to meet at Appleton on the last Wednesday of September, 1862.

How MUCH HE WANTS THE REBELLION PUT DOWN.—Horatio Seymour, the democratic candidate for Governor in New York, has made a partisan speech about the war, which his political brethren in the west are circulating very extensively. To show how earnest Gov. S. is to have the rebellion put down by the strong arm of the government, let the fact stand by the Utica Herald at test, that notwithstanding he is one of the wealthiest men in the state of New York, he has never contributed a farthing for any purpose connected with the war! He evidently believes in a settlement by a compromise which would restore the rebels to their old status in the Union, with no indemnity for the past or security for the future.

The following is the article applicable to the case of General Jeff. C. Davis for killing General Nelson:

"Article 9. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw or lift any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretense whatever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall, according to the nature of the offense, be inflicted upon him by a sentence of a court-martial."

The concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the court is requisite to the capital penalty.

From the Twentieth Century.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Cairo, Oct. 1. Special to Chicago Journal.—We have had no arrival from Memphis for twenty-four hours, and apprehensions are felt that the guerrillas are at work again. That they swarm on the banks of the river between here and Memphis is well known, and their success with the steamers Eugene and Forest Queen will have a tendency to embolden them.

At last accounts an attack on New Madrid was expected. The truth is, the rebels are desperately in need of shoes, blankets and money, and they hope to make a rich haul from some well-laden steamer.

Gen. Grant's headquarters are at Jackson, Tennessee. From appearances there will either be a fight or rebel skedaddle at or near Bolivar before many days.

Two new gunboats, the first of the new Musquito Fleet, have just arrived from St. Louis. Much the larger part of Buell's army has moved towards the interior of Kentucky, in several columns, over different roads.

Gov. Morton, accompanied by Adjutant General Noble, Col. Steele, aid-de-camp, and Major Terrell, his military secretary, have concluded, after several days' labor, in visiting the Indiana regiments in this military department.

Indiana has forty-two regiments in Buell's army, which have been supplied with all necessities by Gov. Morton. The Democrat is informed of a slight skirmish between our troops and the enemy at Fern Creek last evening. The federals were successful.

Advices from a reliable source state that Major Gen. Buell has been ordered to his command in Kentucky, and that General Thomas has been temporarily assigned to the command of the same.

Fifteen hundred of the Indiana paroled prisoners from Manassas arrived to day and none of them appear to be remarkably enthusiastic, or pleased with General Buell.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis is under arrest and will be tried by court-martial. Yesterday it was rumored that General Buell was relieved from his command.—The news caused much dissatisfaction among our state authorities and prominent citizens, who have the utmost confidence in Buell.

We have reliable information to day that Gen. Buell is still in command of the army of the Ohio.

Cairo, Oct. 1. There is no truth in the reported evacuation of Corinth. A gentleman of high rank assures me that it will be held at all hazards. The rumor doubtless originated in the transfer of Gen. Grant's headquarters to Jackson.

Gen. Rosecrans is at Corinth, where he has established his headquarters, and where he will remain until driven out of the point of the bayonet, an event not likely to happen this season.

Pleasanton crossed the Potomac this morning at Shepherdstown with a force of cavalry and artillery for the purpose of making a reconnaissance of the enemy's rear, information having been received that their army had fallen back from the line of the river. He came up with them near Shepherdstown, and drove them towards Martinsburg, from which place they were soon shelled out by our artillery.

Our loss was two wounded. The rebel loss was one killed, two wounded, a rebel lieutenant and two men taken prisoners and a number of wounded paroled.

Very few rebel troops are believed to be at Winchester, the greater portion being encamped between that place and Martinsburg. The work of constructing a bridge on Harper's Ferry is evidently progressing. It will be completed to-morrow.

Gen. McClellan and staff visited Harper's Ferry, Bolivar and Sandy Hook to day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1. Captain Towell, of McClellan's staff, reached here this morning from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac in charge of trophies, flags, &c., taken at South Mountain and Antietam.

A special dispatch to the New York Evening Post says Col. John Cochrane arrived to-day from Harper's Ferry. He expresses opinion that Lee's army is nearly exhausted and must retreat.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1. Secretary Stanton has appointed Simeon Draper, of New York, to be provost marshal general of the war department, the new post created a few days ago, under general order No. 140.

Col. Van Wyck has arrived here from his command at Yorktown, where he represents affairs as very dull. Mason Brayman, of Illinois, has been appointed brigadier general of volunteers.

A Washington special says Eli Thayer has received applications of a thousand persons desiring to join his Florida colony.

New York, Oct. 2. A letter from the army on the upper Potomac says that the rebels have begun the work of devastation on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The bridges, culverts and embankments are being destroyed, excavations filled up and rails and stock carried off.

A letter from Pensacola says the harbor and defenses of Mobile have lately become the subjects of close study in the army and navy. Fort Morgan mounts 90 guns, the channel runs close to the fort, and is commanded by the guns of Fort Gaines, but also enfiladed by those of Fort Gaines, the smaller fort on Dauphin Island. No considerable rebel force is garrisoning either Charleston, Mobile or Savannah. It is believed that much has been done in the way of destroying channels and constructing defensive works along the water approaches to all these cities. Our harbor is filling fast with men-of-war of all grades, and the admiral's fleet is already very formidable.

The Frolic is turned into a floating hospital, but as yellow fever has entirely left us, her bunks are not likely to be very crowded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1. D. D. Porter, U. S. N., has been appointed to command all the naval forces on the Mississippi river, with the rank of acting rear admiral. The force under his orders in vessels, guns and men, will be larger than ever before under the command of any U. S. naval officer. His squadron will be distinct in every way from that of Admiral Farragut, who will still command the Western Gulf blockading squadron, the headquarters of which will be Pensacola.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1. It is ascertained that the next steamer from New York will carry sufficient money to the Gulf to pay all amounts due our soldiers in that department. Some of the necessary funds were transmitted to South and North Carolina for a similar purpose. With comparatively few excep-

tions, no part of the army is more than one payment in arrears, and the reason for this intimation is that company officers and paymasters, and a large number of stragglers are away from the places of muster. Difficulties do exist in consequence of the necessity of furnishing notes of the denomination of five, ten and twenty dollars, although printers use every effort to answer these very large demands, besides all the bounty advance to the volunteers and recruits, amounting to twelve or fifteen millions of dollars, they have as far as known been paid.

The following regulations for the guidance of paymasters in the United States are established in conformity to the 86th section of the excise law:

1st.—Paymasters and disbursing officers will deduct and withhold the sum of three per cent. from all salaries and payments of every kind made to money to persons in civil military, naval or other employment or service of the United States, including senators and representatives and delegates in congress, in the excess of such salaries or payments over the rate of \$600 per annum.

2d.—Supplies issued in kind are not regarded as payments and are not subject to assessment or reduction.

3d.—It is understood that each commissioned officer of the army receives compensation at the rate of not less than \$600 per annum; therefore, all payments made by a quartermaster or disbursing agent should be treated as being in excess of the rate of \$600 per annum, and rate of tax at three per cent. should be deducted and withheld from the amount thereof accordingly.

James Munson, of Ohio, has been appointed consul at Rio Janeiro in place of Richard Parsons.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1. It is stated that Lee is still enforcing the conscript law throughout the whole country adjacent to Winchester and Rumney, and that from those he has collected himself and those forwarded to him from Richmond he has in all, received 20,000 to 30,000 recruits, in consequence of conscription since the battle.

On the other hand it is stated that his own conscripts are deserting in large numbers. Seven locomotives, taken by the rebels on our retreat from Bristow and Manassas Junction, were recaptured by Col. McLean in his late reconnaissance. The rebels had partially repaired them, and were only awaiting the reconstruction of one or two railroad bridges to run them down to Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. Flour receipts 13,956 barrels, market rules quite firm; sales 8,000 barrels, 5,200 to super western; 5,600 to common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 170,766 bushels, market heavy and low. Corn: sales 89,000 bushels, 1,041,18 Chicago spring; 1,541,20 Milwaukee club; 1,214,123 amber Iowa; 1,251,300 winter red western; 1,304,322 amber Michigan. Bye quiet, 6.3470.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. Col. W. R. Rostoff, for several years past minister of Denmark to the United States, left Washington yesterday for China, having been commissioned by government to negotiate a treaty of commerce with the Celestial Empire.

Col. Farnsworth, 6th Illinois cavalry, has received information that he was yesterday re-nominated for congress by the republican convention in the second Illinois congressional district, on the first ballot.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 30. A highly responsible and reliable gentleman who has enjoyed advantages and opportunities for ascertaining the number and location of the rebel forces menacing our southern border, and who has been in some of their camps within ten days, reports that in Newton county, five miles south of Granby, there are 4,600 rebels under Coffee and Shelby; seven miles west of Noeburn, in the same county, are 7,000 under Gen. Cooper, brother of the adjutant general of the rebel army. Half of the number under Cooper are Indians, all well armed. At Pea Ridge Gen. Atkins has 4,500 men, and Gen. Carroll 2,000. South of Forsyth, just over the Arkansas line, Gen. Parsons has 3,000 near Joplin; to the north, is Gen. McBride with 2,000; at Little Rock, Gen. Holmes has 17,000.

The above figures show an aggregate of 40,000 rebels. Of these 23,000 are either within the boundaries of Missouri or on its western line. The whole force is under the command of Gen. Holmes. The rebels in all the camps indulge in confident expectations of wintering in St. Louis, and entertain not a shadow of doubt of their ability to do so. The conscription of the Confederate states is in full force in Newton and McDonald counties. All citizens of the requisite age are seized and compelled to enter the rebel service or leave the country. Many prominent citizens of these counties have fled to avoid conscription. General Hindman is under arrest arising from a misunderstanding between himself and Pike, the precise cause of which does not appear to be known.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2. Col. John Groesbeck was nominated for congress in the first district, and John A. Gurley in the second district, by the union convention held here to day.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.—In a single day last week, the Michigan Central railroad company moved the following: The 4th Michigan cavalry from Detroit to Louisville, 1,020 men and horses, requiring twenty-eight passenger and eight freight cars; Miller's battery, from Chicago to Louisville, 125 passengers and eighteen freight cars; 75th Illinois regiment, 900 men, seventeen passenger and five freight cars; in all, 2,200 men and 2,200 horses, occupying forty-eight passenger and 105 freight cars, moving upon this road at the same time and not interfering with the regular travel of the road. It is almost if not entirely unprecedented in the annals of railroad history and speaks volumes for the extent of resources and efficiency of management of the Michigan Central road.—Chicago Journal.

TAX STAMPS.—The act of congress of July 1, 1862, peremptorily requires the use of tax stamps on and after the 1st of Oct., 1862.

Sec. 95. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall make, sign or issue any instrument, or document, or paper of any kind, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the duty hereby imposed, or without having thereon an adhesive stamp to denote the duty, such person or persons shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars, and such document, instrument or paper shall be invalid and of no effect.

The same penalties will govern in the use of tax stamps that are applicable to post office stamps, to wit: three one cent stamps will answer for a three cent duty; a ten and a twenty-cent stamp will answer for a thirty-cent duty, &c.

The law requires that the person affixing the stamps to papers shall put his initials and the date of use on the face, so that the same may not be used again.—Thompson's Reporter.

THE BATTLE OF IUKA.—We find a detailed account of the battle of Iuka in the Chicago Tribune. It appears that it was fought entirely under the command of Gen. Hamilton, of this state. Gen. Grant, with his forces, was seven miles distant, and Gen. Rosecrans was nineteen miles in another direction. The plan was to surround and capture Price, but none of our generals came to time except Hamilton, who is entitled to great credit for the skillful manner in which he obtained a brilliant victory over a greatly superior force. The Tribune correspondent says:

The heaviest loss in proportion is that of the 11th Ohio battery, although the 6th Iowa lost nearly in the same proportion. The number of missing is comparatively small, and the number of killed and wounded in the respective regiments, show which regiments did the fighting, as these men all fall with their faces to the foe, and were not shot down in flight.

Our troops the next day buried 298 dead rebels; a large number were buried the night before by their friends. In addition thereto, 128 rebels were buried from the hospitals at Iuka the first two days after the battle, they having been mortally wounded. All their slightly wounded were taken away by them, over 600 of their wounded fell into our hands, besides about 400 other prisoners. It is certain, from facts within our knowledge, that the rebel loss in killed and wounded is not far from 1,500, and the wounded prisoners we have taken swell the aggregate loss to about 1,900.

No battle fought during the war shows so large a proportion of killed and wounded to the number of troops engaged; and what is also very remarkable about this battle, is the fact that about nineteen-twentieths of all the dead and wounded, fell on a space of ground not more than forty rods by eighty, or an area of twenty acres, immediately about the position of one battery, the 11th Ohio.

One section only of the 12th Wisconsin battery was engaged, and that done terrible execution, breaking and scattering the Texas Legion of Gen. Whitefield's so that they were not again rallied during the battle. Some of them, unable to regain their lines, were captured by our troops the next morning. Whitefield was severely wounded.

THE WHITE FEATHER.—John T. Stuart, the candidate of the Vallandighamites of the Springfield district, Illinois, declines to meet his competitor, Mr. Swett, upon the stump, alleging that he is afraid of "martial law," to which Mr. Swett answers:

"Mr. Stuart knows best what a public expression of all he thinks and feels might develop. He is the best judge of the consequences."

It was not thoroughly and entirely for the government, and thoroughly and entirely against the rebellion, I would do as he does.

As it is I leave him to the safety of silence."

IMPORTANT CONNECTION.—There was an important error in the President's emancipation proclamation as transmitted by telegraph. It occurs in the following passage:

"The fact that any state or people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such state shall have participated, shall in the absence of strong contravening testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that said state and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States."

In the official copy, published in the National Intelligencer, the words above italicized, "have not been," read: are not then.

Gen. Buell.—Our special dispatch from Indianapolis says that Gen. Buell has been relieved of the command of the army of the Ohio, and that Gen. Thomas has been placed in command. Louisville dispatches contradict this report, and say Buell is popular with the Kentucky state authorities, &c.

We hope the rumor of Buell's removal is true. He has utterly lost the confidence of his army. We are not in doubt on that point. Our information is too positive, and comes from too many quarters to be questionable.

It was within Gen. Buell's power to have brought on an action with Gen. Bragg, and he had the power to whip him. It was within Gen. Buell's power to have relieved Manassas, and to have saved the terrible disgrace and disaster of the surrender of that place. The garrison at Manassas was captured there on Gen. Buell's account, and he alone is responsible for its loss. If he has been trying to play Bragg's game, he could hardly have done more harm than he has done.

He has left Nashville in a precarious condition, full of sick and stores. He has left his wagon train packed at Bowling Green, an invitation to the enemy. And now with characteristic leglessness he has been waiting at Louisville, giving the rebels an opportunity to cut off Gen. Morgan on his retreat from Cumberland Gap, and placing this city in danger. This is not endurable.—Cincinnati Commercial, 30th.

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**The Daily Gazette.**  
City of Janesville.  
Thursday Evening, Oct. 2, 1862.  
Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

**Republican Nominations.**  
FOR CONGRESS,  
**I. O. SLOAN,**  
of Rock County.  
FOR SENATOR,  
**WM. A. LAWRENCE.**  
**County Ticket.**  
FOR SHERIFF,  
**REUBEN T. PEMBER,** of Janesville.  
CLERK OF THE COURT,  
**LEVI ALDEN,** of Janesville.  
REGISTER OF DEEDS,  
**C. C. KEELER,** of Beloit.  
TREASURER,  
**S. HOLREDGE, JR.,** of Magnolia.  
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,  
**JOHN R. BENNETT,** of Janesville.  
CLERK OF THE BOARD,  
**S. L. JAMES,** of Beloit.  
SURVEYOR,  
**S. D. LOCKE,** of Janesville.  
CORONER,  
**S. C. BURNHAM,** of Janesville.  
SUPERVISOR AT LARGE,  
**WM. A. NORTON,** of Center.

**The Democratic Nomination for Congress.**  
The convention which nominated Col. Guppy for congress in this district, adopted the following exceedingly vague and narrow platform:

*Resolved*, That we unwaveringly adhere to the constitution of the United States, as well as the state of Wisconsin, and that we will unhesitatingly, at all times, both in public and private station, support the national administration in vindicating the truth of our government.

*Resolved*, That we pledge the nominees of this convention to a faithful support of the national administration, in all lawful measures to maintain the Union and put down the rebellion—"the shortest way under the constitution."

*Resolved*, That to this end, we invite for Judge Guppy "the support of all loyal citizens, without regard to past political differences."

What is "vindicating the truth of our government"? It would seem that the government has fallen so low in its reputation for veracity that it has become necessary for the democrats to support the administration in vindicating it in this respect; if the convention intended to be so understood it asserts what cannot be sustained by facts; if it does not mean this, the resolution is devoid of sense.

Possibly the wily old politicians who framed this platform made it in such a mysterious way that it could not be understood, on purpose to pretend to be saying something, while they really said nothing.

The second resolution is so carefully worded that it does not even commit the nominees of the convention in favor of prosecuting the war. The Ryan democrats do not believe any "invasion of a state," for the purpose of suppressing a rebellion, is lawful; on the other hand, the Carpenter democrats have no scruples about state lines, or the means to be used. The Ryan democrats profess to believe that the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the President is unconstitutional, while the Carpenter democrats are in favor of it, and quote largely from "Old Hickory" to sustain their position. The Ryan democrats believe that neither the President nor congress can constitutionally take away from the rebels their slaves as a means of weakening their power; but the Carpenter democrats have no scruples about it—would as soon confiscate a negro as a horse, if owned by a rebel. Now, to which of these branches of the democratic party does Col. Guppy belong? Is the confiscation act a lawful measure? Is the President's emancipation proclamation constitutional? We find no answer to these, or any other questions that have arisen during the progress of the rebellion, in the platform on which Col. Guppy stands. Separate him from the convention, and we should be inclined to believe him in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, since he is engaged in it himself. But even this test is not always a good one, as we have had numerous examples of men willing to accept high appointments in the army, while they do as little to hurt the enemy as possible. We do not say that Col. Guppy is one of this class, as we know nothing whatever of his sentiments; but his nomination on this equivocal platform by a convention which contained delegates who fully denounce the government for nearly every act it has done to suppress the rebellion, and whose advice, if followed, would prostrate it powerless before the rebels, does not increase our confidence in him. We would much rather hear from the nominee of the convention himself, touching the rebellion—"under the constitution"—than to take it for granted that he is "all right," because he is nominated by a party more than suspected of disloyalty to the government.

**ANOTHER NEW "MONITOR" FINISHED.**  
One of the new "Monitors," an iron-clad vessel of superior model and finish, was launched at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday amid the greatest enthusiasm. She is built upon the plan of the celebrated Monitor, and will, it is stated, prove herself not inferior to it either in execution or value.

**From the Twelfth Battery.**  
JACINTO, Miss., Sept. 26, 1862.  
Well, here we are away down in Mississippi, among brush, in earnest. We had a nice little brush with them last Friday; old soldiers say it was as hard a fight for the time it lasted as any of the war, which was about two hours, when night closed the battle. Our infantry lay all night on their arms, expecting to renew the fight in the morning, but when daylight came it revealed to us that the enemy had fled and left us in possession of the field, which was strewn with their dead and wounded, arms, blankets, canteens, knapsacks, and everything that could impede their flight. Our cavalry followed in hot pursuit, and found their heaviest wagons on fire, and the road again strewn with everything that impeded their flight. Our battery followed on, but could not come up in range of them, so we fell back and camped for the night.

Our number killed, wounded and missing is about four hundred and fifty, and that of the enemy is fifteen hundred. This I get from an Iowa regiment that was detailed to bury the dead. This same regiment says that in front of where our battery was planted the dead rebels lay two or three deep, and this I saw for myself, and know it to be true, for when I passed over the field the next morning, I saw horrible sights in the way of killed and wounded—some with their heads, arms, or legs shot away, and the wounded lying in all shapes, some sitting up and begging for drink, but having no water with me could give no relief. These were rebels, our wounded having been taken care of on the night of the battle. On the 21st we resumed our march back. We are now encamped in Jacinto, a little village about twenty miles from Corinth.

The country we have passed through is hilly and poor. The whole country is not worth one farm on Rock Prairie, and the inhabitants are the most shiftless of all creation. Their slaves having run away, they are left almost destitute; they will not have enough to live on this winter if the army stays here long. It cleans out the whole country in the way of cattle and forage, as everything we want has to suffer. There was a house on our march where the rebels were concealed, who fired on our pickets and shot one, but it was not long before everything in the house was confiscated, and the house itself, which was a very nice one, with all the out buildings, was burned to the ground. That is the way the war is carried on here now, and that will win.

Yours truly,  
S. G. Sisson.

**Annual Meeting.**

The Presbyterian and Congregational General Convention of Wisconsin held its annual meeting at Beloit, commencing on the evening of Sept. 24th, and closing with the public exercises of Sabbath evening. Besides many citizens from Beloit, there were in attendance some 140 ministers and delegates. The meeting was an interesting one, and all seemed to enjoy it much. In addition to the usual business of such meetings, Mr. James W. Strong, who filled the pulpit of the Congregational church of this city during the vacation of the pastor last summer, was ordained. Rev. Mr. Strong is expecting to preach at Brodhead. Judging from his efforts here he will prove an acceptable and useful preacher.

The rebellion and the war which it has engendered, constituted a theme of much remark and interest. Many of the sons of ministers and of church members are in the army, and some have fallen upon the field. Senator Doolittle and others addressed the convention upon the state of our country.

The following resolutions relating to the war were passed unanimously:

Whereas, we recognize slavery as the cause of the present gigantic rebellion against the government, therefore,

*Resolved*, That we believe there can be no permanent peace until it is abolished.

*Resolved*, That we hail with gratitude President Lincoln's proclamation ensuring the speedy climax of universal emancipation in all the states and parts of states in rebellion, as also the intimation that it will be his object to secure through congress at its next session the deliverance of all the oppressed of our land, and that we pledge to him and the government our sympathy and co-operation.

*Resolved*, That the emancipation of four millions of slaves in such a land as this, and in such embarrassments as the present rebellion imposes, is a sublime work, and we accept it as a mission from God.

*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with those who mourn in sad bereavement over their slain, and while we acknowledge the hand of our God as laid upon us in judgment for our sins, we will humble ourselves before Him that He need not continue our affliction, and unceasingly pray that He will forgive and heal the land.

The weather was delightful, the sessions harmonious, and the convention adjourned to meet at Appleton on the last Wednesday of September, 1863.

**HOW MUCH HE WANTS THE REBELLION PUT DOWN.**—Horatio Seymour, the democratic candidate for Governor in New York, has made a partisan speech about the war, which his political brethren in the west are circulating very extensively. To show how earnest Gov. S. is to have the rebellion put down by the strong arm of the government, let the fact stated by the Utica Herald attest, that notwithstanding he is one of the wealthiest men in the state of New York, he has never contributed a farthing for any purpose connected with the war! He evidently believes in a settlement by a compromise which would restore the rebels to their old status in the Union, with no indemnity for the past or security for the future.

The following is the official application to the case of General Jeff. C. Davis for killing General Nelson:

"ARTICLE 9. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw or lift any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretense whatsoever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall, according to the nature of the offense, be inflicted upon him by a sentence of a court-martial."

The concurrence of two thirds of the members of the court is requisite to the capital penalty.

**BY TELEGRAPH.**

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

**Last Night's Report.**

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INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30.  
Advices from a reliable source state that Major Gen. Buell has been relieved of his command in Kentucky, and that General Thomas has been temporarily assigned to the command of the same.

Fifteen hundred of the Indiana paroled prisoners from Manfordsville arrived to-day and none of them appear to be remarkably enthusiastic, or pleased with General Buell.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 30.  
Gen. Jeff. C. Davis is under arrest and will be tried by court-martial.

Yesterday it was rumored that General Buell was relieved from his command.—The news caused much dissatisfaction among our state authorities and prominent citizens, who have the utmost confidence in Buell.

We have reliable information to-day that Gen. Buell is still in command of the army of the Ohio.

CAIRO, Oct. 1.  
There is no truth in the reported evacuation of Corinth. A gentleman of high rank assures me that it will be held at all hazards. The rumor doubtless originated in the transfer of Gen. Grant's headquarters to Jackson.

Gen. Rosecrans is at Corinth, where he has established his headquarters and where he will remain until driven out at the point of the bayonet, an event not likely to happen this generation.

HEADQUARTERS McCLELLAN'S ARMY, Wednesday Evening Oct. 1.  
Pleasanton crossed the Potomac this morning at Shepherdstown with a force of cavalry and artillery for the purpose of making a reconnaissance of the enemy's rear, information having been received that their army had fallen back from the line of the river. He came up with them near Shepherdstown, and drove them towards Martinsburg, from which place they were soon shelled out by our artillery.

Our loss was two wounded. The rebel loss was one killed, two wounded, a rebel lieutenant and two men taken prisoners and a number of wounded paroled.

Very few rebel troops are believed to be at Winchester, the greater portion being encamped between that place and Martinsburg. The work of constructing a bridge at Harper's Ferry is evidently progressing. It will be completed to-morrow.

Gen. McClellan and staff visited Harper's Ferry, Bolivar and Sandy Hook yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.  
Captain Towell, of McClellan's staff, reached here this morning from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac in charge of trophies, flags, &c., taken at South Mountain and Antietam.

A special dispatch to the New York Evening Post says Col. John Cochrane arrived to-day from Harper's Ferry. He expresses opinion that Lee's army is nearly exhausted and must retreat.

**To-Day's Report.**

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

**MORNING DISPATCHES.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.  
Secretary Stanton has appointed Simeon Draper, of New York, to be provost marshal general of the war department, the new post created a few days ago, under general order No. 140.

Col. Van Wyck has arrived here from his command at Yorktown, where he represents affairs as very dull. Mason Brayman, of Illinois, has been appointed brigadier general of volunteers.

A Washington special says Eli Thayer has received applications of a thousand persons desiring to join his Florida column.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.  
A letter from the army on the upper Potomac says that the rebels have begun the work of devastation on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The bridges, culverts and embankments are being destroyed, excavations filled up and rails and stock carried off.

A letter from Pensacola says the harbor and defenses of Mobile have lately become the subjects of close study in the army and navy. Fort Morgan mounts 90 guns; the channel runs close to the fort, and is commanded by the guns of Fort Morgan, but also entered by the Gulf of Mexico, the smaller fort on Dauphin Island. No considerable rebel force is garrisoning either Charleston, Mobile or Savannah. It is believed that much has been done in the way of destroying channels and constructing defensive works along the water approach to all these cities. Our harbor is filling fast with men-of-war of all grades, and the admiral's fleet is already very formidable. The rebel fleet is turned into a floating hospital, but as yellow fever has entirely left us, but bunks are not likely to be very crowded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.  
D. D. Porter, U. S. N., has been appointed to command all the naval forces on the Mississippi river, with the rank of acting rear admiral. The force under his orders in vessels, guns and men, will be larger than ever before under the command of any U. S. naval officer. His squadron will be distinct in every way from that of Admiral Farragut, who will still command the Western Gulf blockading squadron, the headquarters of which will be Pensacola.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.  
It is ascertained that the next steamer from New York will carry sufficient money to the Gulf to pay all amounts due to our soldiers in that department. Some time ago the necessary funds were transmitted to South and North Carolina for a similar purpose. With comparatively few excep-

tions, no part of the army is more than one payment in arrears, and the reason for this inattention is that company officers and paymasters, and a large number of stragglers are away from the places of muster. Difficulties do exist in consequence of the necessity of furnishing notes of the denomination of five, ten and twenty dollars, although printers use every effort to answer these very large demands, besides all the bounty advance to the volunteers and recruits, amounting to twelve or fifteen millions of dollars, they have as far as known been paid.

The following regulations for the guidance of paymasters in the United States are established in conformity to the 86th section of the excise law:

1st.—Paymasters and disbursing officers will deduct and withhold the sum of three per cent. from all salaries and payments of money made in money to persons in civil military, naval or other department, or service of the United States, including senators and representatives and delegates in congress, in the excess of such salaries or payments over the rate of \$600 per annum.

2d.—Supplies issued in kind are not regarded as payments and are not subject to assessment or reduction.

3d.—It is understood that each commissioned officer of the army receives compensation at the rate of not less than \$600 per annum, therefore, all payments made by a quartermaster, or disbursing agent should be treated as being in excess of the rate of \$600 per annum, and rate of tax at three per cent. should be deducted and withheld from the amount thereof accordingly.

James Munson, of Ohio, has been appointed consul at Rio Janeiro in place of Richard Parsons.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.  
It is stated that Lee is still enforcing the conscript law throughout the whole country adjacent to Winchester and Romney, and that from those he has collected himself and those forwarded to him from Richmond he has, in all, received 20,000 to 30,000 reinforcements of conscripts since the battle.

On the other hand it is stated that his own conscripts are deserting in large numbers.

Seven locomotives, taken by the rebels on our retreat from Bristow and Manassas Junction, were recaptured by Col. McLean in his late reconnaissance. The rebels had partially repaired them, and were only waiting the reconstruction of one or two railroad bridges to run them down to Richmond.

**AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.  
Flour receipts 13,956 barrels, market rules quite firm; sales 8,000 barrels, 5,20a 5,40 super western; 5,60a, 60c common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 170,766 bushels, market heavy and low; sales 89,000 bushels, 1,10a, 18 Chicago spring, 1,15a, 20 Milwaukee club; 1,21a 1,23 amber Iowa; 1,25a, 30 winter red wheat; 1,30a, 32 amber Michigan. Rye quiet, 63a70.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.  
Col. W. R. Roastoff, for several years past minister of Denmark to the United States, left Washington yesterday for China, having been commissioned by government to negotiate a treaty of commerce with the Celestial Empire.

Col. Farnsworth, 8th Illinois cavalry, has received information that he was yesterday re-nominated for congress by the republican convention in the second Illinois congressional district, on the first ballot.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 30.  
A highly respectable and reliable gentleman who has enjoyed advantages and opportunities for ascertaining the number and location of the rebel forces menacing our southern border, and who has been in some of their camps within ten days, represents that in Newton county, five miles north of Grady, there are 4,500 rebels, and in the same county, seven miles west of Neosho, in the same county, are 6,000 under Gen. Cooper, brother of the adjutant general of the rebel army. Half of the number under Cooper are Indians, all well armed. At Pea Ridge Gen. Raines has 4,500 men, and Gen. Carroll 2,000. South of Poyrest, just over the Arkansas line, Gen. Parsons has 3,000; near Parsons, to the east, is Gen. McBride with 3,000; at Little Rock, Gen. Holmes has 17,000.

The above figures show an aggregate of 40,000 rebels. Of these, 23,000 are either within the borders of Missouri or on its western line. The whole force is under the command of Gen. Holmes. The rebels in all the camps indulge in confident expectations of wintering in St. Louis, and entertain not a shadow of doubt of their ability to do so. The conscription of the Confederate states is in full force in Newton and McDonald counties. All citizens of the requisite age are seized and compelled to enter the rebel service or leave the country. Many prominent citizens of these counties have fled to avoid conscription. General Hindman has under arrest arising from a misunderstanding between him and Pike, the precise cause of which does not appear to be known.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.  
Col. John Groesbeck was nominated for congress in the first district, and John A. Garley in the second district, by the union convention held here to-day.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.—In a single day last week, the Michigan Central railroad company moved the following: The 4th Michigan cavalry from Detroit to Louisville, 1,000 men; the 1st Michigan cavalry, 200 men; the 1st Michigan infantry, 200 men; the 1st Michigan artillery, 200 men; the 1st Michigan engineers, 200 men; the 1st Michigan medical corps, 200 men; the 1st Michigan quartermaster's department, 200 men; the 1st Michigan commissary department, 200 men; the 1st Michigan sutler's department, 200 men; the 1st Michigan provost marshal's department, 200 men; the 1st Michigan chaplain's department, 200 men; the 1st Michigan band, 200 men; the 1st Michigan signal corps, 200 men; the 1st Michigan ordnance department, 200 men; the 1st Michigan quartermaster's department, 200 men; the 1st Michigan commissary department, 200 men; the 1st Michigan sutler's department, 200 men; the 1st Michigan provost marshal's department, 200 men; the 1st Michigan chaplain's department, 200 men; the 1st Michigan band, 200 men; 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